

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondences. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 39

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LEAH, THE FORKBEARER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HAWLEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS—REGULAR FIX.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DER FREISCHUTZ.

MANTON'S THEATRE, Bowery.—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SCAMS OF LONDON.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALKER—SINGERS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 45 Broadway.—FIDELIO.

BAGNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—LIVING THEATRE.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL, Broadway.—HALL, 47 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTREL, Broadway.—ETRIOPHAN.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING THEATRE.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 523 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETRIOPHAN.

New York, Monday, February 9, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The intelligence brought by the British steamer Princess Royal, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, considerably reduces the value of the story concerning the opening of the blockade at Charleston. It appears from the statement which the master of this vessel makes that the blockade was not at any time legally raised. The captain of the Princess Royal, immediately upon her capture, went ashore and communicated to the enemy all the information he possessed of a reported attack upon Charleston, and thus precipitated the raid upon our vessels by the rebel rams. It does not appear, however, that any of the Union vessels were sunk. The Mercedes was saved by the stratagem of her captain. The Keystone State, though badly disabled, was not lost. Both of these vessels arrived at Port Royal and will soon be repaired. It is claimed that the blockade was not abandoned for any length of time, and such will probably prove to be the fact—the rebel statements being undoubtedly very much exaggerated.

Despatches in the Richmond *Economist*, from Charleston, state that the British frigate Cadmus brought intelligence there that a most formidable naval and land expedition was about to attack Charleston, the preparations being now nearly complete. This vessel brought orders for the British Consul to go on board and get to Havana as soon as possible. We are thus, apparently, indebted to the "neutral" vessels of England for the affair at Charleston.

Despatches from Chattanooga, Tenn., state that the enemy advanced twelve miles from Murfreesboro on the 30th ult. with one brigade and six pieces of artillery, on a foraging expedition. They made a vigorous attack on our cavalry, shelling us back a short distance. We concealed ourselves in the woods near Forrestville, and Anderson's brigade, which fortunately arrived, repulsed them with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded. Our loss is small.

The ram Queen of the West, which so gallantly ran the gauntlet at Vicksburg on Monday, arrived and landed at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, on the same evening, and then steamed down the river, doing considerable damage, as is admitted by rebel authorities.

The expedition under Generals Davis and Morgan, who went in pursuit of the rebels Forrest and Wheeler, captured thirty of the enemy, including two officers of Colonel Forrest's staff.

The only news from the Army of the Rappahannock is that an order has been issued dissolving the reserve grand division, and returning General Sigel to the command of the Eleventh corps. General Hooker is reported to be working earnestly to reorganize the army.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The details of the European news by the Hansa, dated to the 22d of January, are very interesting.

The Right Honorable Milner Gibson, M. P., President of the British Board of Trade, had delivered a very important address to his constituents at Ashton, England. Mr. Gibson reviewed the present position of England towards the United States.

He alleged that slavery was the main cause of the war by inducing even secession for its defence. He urged England to adhere to her neutral course in the strictest manner, and denied the wisdom of foreign mediation, intervention or a "hasty recognition" of the "so-called Confederates." In this connection Mr. Gibson recited statistics setting forth the largely increased imports of breadstuffs and provisions from the United States to England during the year just ended, and warned his hearers that if the Executive involved their country in a war with the United States their first act should be to blockade the American ports, and thus cut off this immense and vital supply from the starving operatives of Lancashire. Such

and such are the views of the British minister on the

ere, as it may be said, of the opening of Parliament, attracted much attention.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., delivered a lecture on the moral and social bearing of the American Revolution, in which he avowed himself a decided Southerner in opinion, and declared that the names of Davis and Jackson would go down to posterity side by side with those of Cavour and Garibaldi. On the slavery question Mr. Hope expressed his anxiety to see the slaves free, but he thought they ought to be gradually prepared for it by education, and by the prohibition of separating families, and this, he argued, the South was willing to do. He strongly censured President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, and advised Lord Palmerston to recognize the South.

Napoleon's letter to General Forey on the subject of the future of Mexico and the restoration of the Latin race Westward, produced a decided sensation in England. The London *Times* regards it as "startling," both in its object and plan of execution. It is spoken of as offensive to the principles and policy of the American people, both North and South, and as being as dangerous to the Confederate rebels as to the Union forces.

The British consuls at Charleston and Savannah had forwarded reports to Earl Russell on the subject of the stock of cotton on hand in the Southern States. Mr. Bunch, at Charleston, says there are four millions, two hundred and fifty thousand bales of the staple which can be made available in Europe when the rebel "ports are opened." The crop of 1862 had added largely to the supply. Mr. Molyneux, at Savannah, says there are only three million, five hundred thousand bales of cotton in the Southern States. He claims a deduction of one million of bales which have either been destroyed voluntarily by the Union troops, or carried out through the blockade.

The new Spanish ministry had announced to the Cortes the line of policy they intended to adopt. Respecting Mexico, the past is to be considered as definitively settled, but any fresh incidents that may arise will of course receive the attention of the government.

The French transport Seine appeared lately at Alexandria, Egypt, and suddenly and secretly, in one night, took on board about five hundred negro slaves, the property of the Viceroy, in order to transport them to Mexico. She sailed next morning. The negroes are to be employed in doing all the rough work in and around the French camps. It was supposed that the Viceroy approved of their removal.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Hansa, at this port yesterday (Sunday) morning, brought news from Europe to the 22d of January, four days later. A full report of the main points of the advices appeared in the HERALD yesterday.

Consols closed in London, on the 21st of January, at 92½ a 92½ for money, and 92½ a 92½ for the account. The Liverpool cotton market was dull on the 21st of January. Prices ranged from one-fourth to one-half of a penny lower than the rates of Friday, the 16th of January.

We have news from South America, dated at Buenos Ayres the 13th, Rio Janeiro the 25th, Bahia the 27th, and Pernambuco the 31st of December. The Indians of the Gran Chaco have swept down like a tornado on the province of Santa Fe, carrying off plunder and captives, and butchering some thirty Christians. Governor Cullen, of Buenos Ayres, has equipped several expeditions in their pursuit; but the savages, taking refuge in impenetrable woods, defy the troops. The Finance Minister has mooted a project for nationalizing the Bank of Buenos Ayres, with ulterior views of negotiating a loan on the credit of the republic to the extent of the paper currency in circulation, which project will be laid before the Congress at its meeting in May next. The produce market of Buenos Ayres has been animated, and large sales in Saladero produce have been effected. Dry hides from the provinces have been disposed of more freely than classified; but the total sales are somewhat less than the two preceding fortnights. Wool has been coming in in large quantities, and the imports during fourteen days are estimated at four hundred thousand arrobas. Freights were firm. In Rio Janeiro the quantity of coffee sold since the departure of the mail was sixty-four thousand two hundred bags, of which thirteen thousand five hundred bags were for the United States. From the 7th to the 22d prices ruled for the United States from 6,500 to 7,500. In the Bahia sugar market good Cotiniquas have been in demand, and sales have been effected at 1,750 per arroba for browns and 2,250 for whites; middling and inferior descriptions neglected. Prices ruled from 1,600 to 1,700 for browns, and 2,000 to 2,500 per arroba for whites. In the coffee market 1,000 bags of Maragogipes have been sold at 6,300 per arroba, being an improvement of 500 rs. Stocks on hand consist of about 6,000 bags; but holders refused to sell. In the Pernambuco sugar market prices of white descriptions have not varied; but yellows and browns are rather firmer, quotations for Channel qualities being 1,500 to 1,600 per arroba. The entries of cotton since the last mail were 3,125 bags; prices of fine quality ruled at from 14,000 to 16,500 per arroba. Prices of dry salted hides, regular quality, 170 to 175 rs. per pound.

The barkentine Benefactor, Captain Cornig, reached this city yesterday from Yokohama, Japan, the first merchant vessel, we believe, that ever arrived at this port direct from that country.

The United States gunboat, Circassian and Water Witch, from Port Royal, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. They bring six of the rebel officers saved from the brig *Huntress* burned off Charleston, but no news of importance.

The United States Christian Commission held its annual meeting at the Academy of Music last evening, which was crowded in every part. General Scott presided and delivered a brief speech. General Burnside also spoke quite at length. The Society since its organization has done a great amount of good. During the last six months it has distributed in camps, hospitals, and on the field of battle over three thousand packages of religious publications, clothing and stores for the sick and wounded, of the estimated value of \$100,000. The society is now in a highly progressive condition, and with the favor of our citizens promises to become of still greater value to the army and navy of the United States.

Two hundred rebel prisoners, who were taken at Murfreesboro, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the United States, at St. Louis, on the 4th inst., and were discharged. They are destitute of money, clothing, shoes, &c., and the President of the Sanitary Commission in that city solicits aid in their behalf.

The Boston *Tribune* (republican) says that it is not expected that a full regiment of negro soldiers can be raised in Massachusetts. Gov. Andrew will therefore have to content himself with a battalion. The colored population of the State numbers nearly ten thousand.

Only twenty working days remain for the present Congress.

By the death of Claiborne F. Jackson, Thomas C. Reynolds, who was elected Lieutenant Governor of Missouri in 1860, would have succeeded to the Executive chair if he was not himself a rebel. Mr. Reynolds is in Richmond.

The draft machinery has been ordered to be again set in motion in Michigan, and the immigration to Canada, across Detroit river, will be resumed.

P. C. Talman, Esq., the Assemblyman from Westchester county, one of the Committee on Railroads, is a democrat. He was classified as a republican.

The stock market was better on Saturday and the amount of business done was larger than for some days previous. The advance was equal to 1½ per cent.

neglected and closed at 156½. Exchange closed at 173. Money was in good supply at 6 per cent.

Cotton was decidedly brisker on Saturday and quoted up to 5½¢ a bale, for middlings, with sales of 2,400 bales all told. Flour was dull and a shade lower, with sales of only 10,500 bbls. Wheat sold to the extent of only 65,000 bushels, and of corn 105,000 bushels changed hands at rather easier rates. Prime oats advanced 2½¢ a bushel, with liberal transactions. Provisions were less sought after, as also were groceries, hides, seeds, spices, oils and fruit, at about previous quotations.

There was more doing in rice, domestic wheat and in foreign liquors, with a fair business in hay, leather, tallow and tobacco. Lumber and lime were quiet. The foreign market was inactive, and there was considerable depreciation in rates on American vessels.

The Late Charleston Affair.—The News by the Princess Royal.—The Blockade and the Cotton Question.

The prize steamer Princess Royal, which arrived yesterday at Philadelphia, direct from our blockading squadron off Charleston, brings the authentic intelligence of the late rebel sortie among our ships at that station and the actual results.

It thus appears that the original particulars furnished from the exulting rebels at Charleston to the Richmond *Dispatch*, and which were exclusively published in the HERALD the other day, were rather highly colored and somewhat wide of the mark, but that the rebel Captain Ingraham had good reason to believe that he had sunk the Mercedes, and had probably destroyed another of our blockading vessels.

Captain Stellwagen, of the Mercedes, did report to the Palmetto State that his ship was sinking. He sent a boat to that vessel for the purpose, in command of a lieutenant, who was paroled. But it appears that his ship got off. The Keystone State did receive a shot through her vitals, by the results of which twenty-three of her men were killed; but it now appears she was saved. The early hour of the morning, the fog on the water, the excitement of the occasion, and the natural inclination of the rebels to make the most of their partial success, will easily account for their first flaming reports upon the subject, and for that most essential mistake of all, that they had completely dispersed our blockading squadron. Had they discovered, after their first South Carolina flurry of excitement was over, that their original reports to the Richmond *Dispatch* were correct, we should have had the same rejoicings over the event by the other Richmond journals; but they have exhibited a degree of indifference over their wonderful victory which proves that substantially it amounts to nothing.

It is probable that one object of this rebel raid was the recapture of our prize steamer Princess Royal, with her immense supplies of British "aid and comfort to the enemy." She had been caught in attempting to run the blockade, and while she was still within reach she was a prize worth all the hazards of an effort for her rescue. But still we have no doubt that the main purpose of the rebels was the dispersion of the blockading squadron from their roadstead, and that this enterprise was undertaken with some understanding that the clearing away of the blockading ships for even a few hours would be accepted and acted upon by England and France as a legal termination to the blockade. The readiness and apparent exultation with which the British and French consuls at Charleston co-operated with Beauregard and Ingraham in their proclamation of the raising of the blockade furnish strong presumptive evidence in support of this opinion.

The news by the Princess Royal, however, disposes of this convenient pretext advanced by Beauregard, Ingraham and their confederate European consuls for armed intervention. The blockading squadron was not dispersed from the roadstead, and that fact will settle the question on the other side of the Atlantic. But, if the fact were otherwise, we should have little to fear from England or France, considering the present condition of the "happy accord" between them in relation to American affairs.

Louis Napoleon's outspoken Mexican *pronunciamento* has somewhat shaken the brotherly love of England. The London *Times* pronounces that manifesto a precious specimen of French audacity, and the cool manner in which the Emperor assigns the Mexican republic to the Latin race is well calculated to excite the wrath of Anglo-Saxon John Bull. Thus we may shortly discover that this Mexican imbroglio of Louis Napoleon has not only broken his *entente cordiale* with England, but has very materially simplified the work of suppressing this rebellion in a Southern view of the subject.

Meantime it appears that the rebels at Charleston are under no small obligations to England at this particular crisis. We are informed from the Richmond *Economist* that the British ship Cadmus, which lately sailed from Fortress Monroe, turned up very opportunely the other day at Charleston; for there, communicating with the rebels, the officers of the Cadmus apprised them that their city would be very shortly assailed by a formidable expedition of our land and naval forces. The Cadmus went down to take off the British Consul and this valuable information to the enemy was probably given in explanation of this proceeding; but the proceeding itself was probably intended as a trick for communicating this seasonable warning to the rebels. This is British neutrality. But we can understand it when it is considered that raw cotton in England is worth a dollar a pound, and that English manufacturers of all descriptions are worth ten times over in Charleston their cost price in England, and that every failure of our arms against the rebellion increases the chances of free trade and cheap cotton from a Southern confederacy.

But let us be patient. Having disposed of the blockade question at Charleston, we hope soon to reach a solution of the cotton question in the clearing out of the original nest of its rebellion.

IMPORTANT REMOVS.—For some days past several rumors have reached us from Washington concerning changes in the Cabinet, and various other important reforms contemplated in high places, such as the recall of General McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac, the appointment of General Butler to the Secretaryship of War, and so forth. We do not know whether these reports are true; for Mr. Lincoln has a habit of keeping all such things to himself until the time comes to put them into operation; but, as in all other human affairs, coming events cast their shadows before, it may be that these rumors are but the prelude to what is yet to come. If it be so, then, as far as the public is concerned, there will not be a happier people on the face of the earth than the loyal people of the North. It will lift them up from the slough of despondency into which recent mismanagement and disaster have cast them, and will inspire them with some confidence in the future before them.

The Satisfactory Solution of the Mediation Question.

We publish in another column this morning a curious batch of highly important diplomatic correspondence. It is hardly necessary to say that we are indebted to William Colorado Jewett for this bewildering assortment of extraordinary documents; for Jewett is now the recognized diplomatic magazine of this country and the rest of the world. Talleyrand, Richelieu and Machiavel were mere amateurs when compared with Jewett. From the perfume of his fine head of hair down to the polish of his patent leather boots, Jewett is essentially diplomatic. He wears spectacles so as to render it impossible for any one to look in at his eyes—"those windows of the soul"—and uses language, both written and oral, solely to disguise the deep mysteries of his meaning. If any of our readers are unable to make head or tail of Jewett's correspondence, therefore, it is only because he favors us with a diplomatic—not a cock and bull—story, which, for the benefit of such undiplomatic readers, we proceed to elucidate.

It seems that the independent diplomatic efforts of Jewett, Greeley, Napoleon, Mercier, Vallandigham and Company to effect a mediation between the North and South have at last roused the slumbering lion in the breast of Secretary Seward. Bull Run Russell says that Seward has an "argumentative nose;" but Seward intrudes his nose into nobody else's business, and insists upon other people keeping their noses out of his affairs. Consequently he has followed his nose to the office of Count Mercier, Minister of France, and administered to that diplomat a severe but deserved rebuke. Taking high national ground and an argumentative position, Secretary Seward assured the Count that Jewett, Greeley and the other independent mediators had violated the law of 1799, for such cases made and provided, and that he intended to have them indicted. Our Grand Jury is now in session, and our able, energetic, resolute and talented United States District Attorney, Mr. Delafield Smith, will prepare the proper papers and press the prosecution with his accustomed vigor. Secretary Seward reminded Count Mercier that this was not the first time that the agents of the French government had been caught clandestinely interfering with the affairs of this country. Citizen Genet, the agent of the old French republic, attempted to raise a cabal against Washington's administration because it would not take sides with France against her foes, and was summarily squashed by the passage of the law of 1799, to which Secretary Seward referred. French consuls in the rebel States had been detected in an intrigue to filibuster Texas away from the Americans, and had been reprimanded by Jeff. Davis, on the old principle of Satan rebuking sin. Count Mercier himself—and at this remark the Count trembled in his boots—went down South to advise the rebels never to surrender Richmond. In short, said Seward, I am after Jewett, Greeley and Company with a sharp stick, and you had better be more neutral in future or pack your trunks and look after your passports. We consider this conduct very noble and dignified of Seward. He is not the man to allow poor Greeley to interfere with the State Department as he has always interfered with the Department of War. Mercier's knees knocked together with fear at the conclusion of his pleasant half hour with Seward, and he immediately sent post haste for Jewett. Jewett was equally frightened, and took the first train to New York, without stopping to comb his hair, wax his mustache or put on a clean collar, in order to beg us to publish his defence. Touched by his pallid, dejected and dishevelled appearance, we have charitably consented.

Jewett's defence is ingenious; but, as he directs it "To the Great Heart of the American People," we are afraid it will fall before an un sentimental jury of twelve men, who have no hearts legally, but decide all cases by brains alone. The law explicitly says that if any citizen of the United States shall, without the permission of our government, carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or officer or agent thereof, to defeat the measures of the government of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. Now Jewett admits that he has had both verbal and written correspondence with the Emperor Napoleon and with Count Mercier, and written correspondence with Queen Victoria, on the subject of mediation. He further admits in the present letter that Secretary Seward "finally refused" to authorize him to treat with foreign governments, and that his mediation mission was "independent." Thus he confesses himself guilty. Jewett says that his motives are good; but that does not justify his illegal acts. He adds that his mission had no "relation to any disputes or controversies with" foreign governments; but that is not the point. He urges that he was merely co-operating with the administration to secure peace and Union, which are administration measures; but how does he know that mediation would secure Union? and what does he find in the past conduct of the administration to justify him in declaring that peace and Union are administration measures? He claims that his right as a citizen is paramount to the right of the government, which is the mere agent of the people; but this claim is revolutionary, anarchical, sophistical and untenable, since it would at once destroy all governments and all laws, and justify every crime. He argues that the administration has usurped unconstitutional powers for the good of the country, and therefore he may do the same; but he forgets that two wrongs cannot make a right, and that he, and not the administration, is on trial. In this way will Mr. Delafield Smith shatter Jewett's defence and hold him to the strict letter of the law. But if Jewett be guilty, so, then, are poor Greeley, Fillmore, Sumner and Vallandigham, who have either "consoled, advised, aided or assisted" in Jewett's correspondence, with intent as aforesaid. We are sorry to see ex-President Fillmore in such bad company, and as his complicity is not very clear we advise Secretary Seward to let him go; for a Know Nothing cannot be considered *compos mentis*. Vallandigham and Sumner are hardened sinners, and if convicted should be decorated with a ball and chain, tied closely together, and kept in a state of perpetual argument on the slavery question. Greeley, in his letter to Jewett, shows not only that he is counseled, advised and aided mediation, but also that he was acquainted with the law he violated. He insists in this letter that the Confederates shall move first; says that England and France are enemies of this country—

though he has always written otherwise in the

Tribune—and concludes:—"I consider no man a friend of the Union who makes a parade of peace propositions or peace agitation prior to the action of the government." Thus he condemns himself, as Mr. Delafield Smith will show from the files of the *Tribune* and from Greeley's confession of a correspondence with Mercier. We hope, however, that poor Greeley will not be sent to prison, where he will corrupt and demoralize all the convicts, but to a lunatic asylum, where he may recover his mental sanity. As for Jewett, we are satisfied that his intentions were honorable and patriotic, and that he will fulfill his promise to pay off the national debt with his Colorado gold mountains. For these reasons we recommend him to mercy; and as the administration is plainly incompetent to carry on the war, and as peace must be had somehow and some time, we suggest that Jewett be employed as negotiator and mediator plenipotentiary, and thus be transformed from an independent to a responsible diplomatist.

Barnum and the Miniature Marriage.

The American press and public have been exceedingly lenient with Barnum. They have allowed him to make money by humbugging innocent people, and more money by selling a book telling how well his humbings have succeeded. Recently, however, he has taken altogether too bold an advantage of this leniency. Having secured a dwarf woman, he has been exhibiting her at his Museum for some time past as the betrothed of another dwarf called General Tom Thumb. How this match was arranged we do not care to know; but we are informed that it is to be consummated at Grace church to-morrow with all the display of a fashionable wedding. Of course we have no objections to the marriage, and no desire to forbid the banns. Miss Warren is a woman and Tom Thumb is a man, no matter how small they may be, and they have as good a right to be wedded as any other man and woman. This will be by no means the first time that dwarfs have been married and lived happily ever after. We do object, however, to Barnum's share in the transaction, and particularly to his attempt to make money by the public exhibition of the intended bride and all the paraphernalia of the affair.

We are aware that Barnum has no very great respect for the public. He considers it a goose which lays golden eggs, and is not very particular where he tickles it, so that the eggs drop into his treasury. A long while ago he produced an old colored woman whom he called Joyce Heth, and advertised her as the nurse of General Washington. Crowds came to see this imposture, and after the poor woman's death Barnum had her dissected, and would undoubtedly have hung up her skeleton in his Museum had not the surgeons exposed the humbug by pronouncing her only about sixty or seventy years old. Then some ingenious fellow tinkered together the head and body of a monkey and the tail of a fish, and this abortion Barnum heralded as the great Fejee mermaid, and displayed beautiful pictures of handsome women with fishy extremities in order to allure silly folk to pay a quarter and see the curiosity. And then came the woolly horse which had been captured on the Rocky Mountains, and which had two of its legs miraculously shortened, so that it might run around its native hills safely and expeditiously, but which, upon inspection, turned out to be a combination of a little wool and as poor a specimen of horseflesh as had ever been rejected by the knackers as unfit even for the glue factory. These and a hundred other such successful swindles, more curious than those of poor Greeley, have earned Barnum his proud title of the Prince of Humbugs, and a reputation which, if not enviable, is at least world-wide.

It is an old saw that humanity loves to be cheated, and Barnum's experience is no contradiction to the saying. The people seem to have a sort of affection for him, and he is always shrewd enough to take advantage of this affection to get at the people's pockets. When he came to grief by turning clock pedler on a large scale, and lost almost all the money he had so easily acquired, the public sympathized with him most cordially and laughed heartily over the book in which he boasted of his exploits in making money by false pretences. No sooner had he secured dollars enough to conduct the Museum in his own name again than he came over from England and repaid us for our sympathy by exhibiting a poor, little, deformed and idiotic negro boy as "the What is it? a connecting link between man and the brute creation, captured on the coast of Africa," and so on *ad nauseum*. Everybody had become so accustomed to Barnum by this time that no one could be induced to expose this deception. Indeed, it would be a task worthy of Hercules himself to clean Barnum's Museum of all its humbings, from the moral "lecture room," where ministers, deacons and members of country churches, who would not go to a theatre for the world, sit and gaze entranced upon theatrical performances, down to the sewing machine exhibited as a curiosity but paid for as an advertisement. But there is so much really valuable and interesting in the Museum that such an *expose* would be unkind. Just as Barnum did the public a real service by introducing Jenny Lind, so his Museum collection is not all humbug and deception. Why is he not satisfied to get rich a little less quickly and eschew false pretences altogether?

By his connection with this miniature marriage, Barnum has injured himself sadly in the estimation of virtuous people. There is such a thing as going a little too far even with patrons so indulgent as the Americans. The marriage vows ought not to be trifled with for the interest of a showman. The exhibition of Miss Warren's wedding dress, Tom Thumb's wedding shirt, Miss Warren's wedding shoes and Tom Thumb's wedding stockings in store windows on Broadway, and all the other details of Barnum's management of this matter, are offensive to delicacy, decorum, modesty and good taste. Why should men and women be so much more eager to see Miss Warren after she was engaged to Tom Thumb than before? What class of ideas did Barnum appeal to when he advertised her engagement so extensively? One had only to listen to the conversation of silly countrymen and countrywomen as they stood gaping at the "little Queen of Beauty," or to open his ears to the numerous jokes in circulation upon the subject, in order to receive a sufficient answer to these questions. What Barnum will do when the wedding is over nobody can tell. Doubtless he intends to exhibit the couple after the marriage ceremony. There will be a crowd to see the little people married, and certainly there

would be a greater crowd to see them encoined, as the princes and princesses of France were exhibited during old monarchical times. We advise Barnum not to attempt this, however. He has already overstepped all ordinary barriers, and must be satisfied. Those persons who have encouraged him by their wish to see Miss Warren and her dry goods have our sincere compassion. We hope that the wedding will pass off pleasantly to-morrow, and that no speculating Barnum will henceforward overshadow the happy pair.

The Issue and the War.

The *Tribune*, the *Post*, the *Times* and the *Express* make "much ado about nothing" by raising a great dust touching a private meeting held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, consisting of a few bankers, merchants and newspaper editors, called together by a circular, in which the ostensible object appears to be "the diffusion of political information at the present crisis." The *Post* charges the meeting with treasonable designs, and with the purpose of getting rid of the President by a bloody coup d'état, in order to save the Union from the perils which surround it. Upon the same authority it is stated that another object—auxiliary to the main one of revolution—was to raise funds to carry the New Hampshire election, and to circulate Governor Seymour's recent message to the Legislature, and other conservative documents of the same stamp, together with certain journals published in the interest of peace.

The *Post* either does not understand this movement or affects ignorance for party purposes. It is nothing more than the resurrection and the rattling of the dry bones raised from the grave by the trumpet of God—the voice of the people in the late elections. The defunct politicians are revived and on their legs again. The doom of republicanism was sealed last fall, and the keen-scented hawks and vultures smell from afar the spoils of the succession. They are making their preparations to control the nomination of the successful Presidential candidate for the election of 1864. Taking time by the forelock, these early birds expect to get hold of the early worm, and already they are aiming to convince every man who aspires to succeed Abraham Lincoln, as tenant for four years of the White House, that he must receive their endorsement or miserably fall in the attempt. But the nomination of the successful candidate has already passed beyond the control of the politicians, no matter what may be their complexion or antecedents. Events have shaped the issue and indicated the man. The people have set the snowball in motion in New England, and it will roll on southward and westward, increasing as it goes, till its magnitude, without a parallel, astonishes the politicians and commands the admiration of all men.

As from New England has come our bane, from New England also comes the antidote. Thirty years ago Satan, roaming up and down the earth seeking an opportunity of inflicting as much mischief as possible on the United States and upon mankind in general, alighted in Boston, and there entered into the hearts of Puritans and politicians of one idea, instigating them to the disruption of this once glorious Union and the turning of a Paradise into a Pandemonium. It seems that now Michael the Archangel, flurried with his spear of light, or some other messenger from Heaven, has made war upon Lucifer, driven him out, and taken possession of the land of the Pilgrims. The best evidence of this is in the cordial and enthusiastic reception given "down East" to Gen. McClellan, the effect of which seems to be already felt at Washington. When Daniel Webster lived "the solid men of Boston" and the conservative elements of all New England followed his leadership. But since his death there has been no man in that region of similar principles with a commanding popularity sufficient to sustain himself before the people; and the consequence was that conservatism receded, and a high tide of abolition fanaticism set in. The unhappy results are too well known. But the events of this war have opened the eyes of the best portion of the people of New England. They find that a hostile spirit has been awakened against them throughout the loyal States as being the primal cause of the misfortunes which now afflict the whole country and threaten the destruction of the republic. It is no secret that the ex-cision of the New England limb has been freely discussed in all circles as the most likely means of rescuing from ruin the rest of the body politic. The wisest men of those States, with great foresight and sagacity, anticipate the threatened sentence, and are taking active measures to have the judgment reversed. Their purpose is to save New England, and with it the whole Union, without distinction of East or West, North or South. Their conservative action is the death blow to the fanaticism within their borders which has poisoned the whole country, and it will be followed up in every loyal State with an enthusiasm greater than that which attended the election of General Harrison in 1840.

The politicians, therefore, may make what arrangements they please, and they may diffuse their political knowledge far and wide; but the man of the people and of the army is General McClellan—the man whom his military talents and acquisitions, as well as his administrative capacity for both civil and military affairs—his lofty, unselfish patriotism, and his sound conservative opinions and ideas, point out as combining all the qualifications needed in the Chief Magistrate who is destined to finally save from destruction the gallant ship of State, now "tempest-tossed and half a wreck."

SENATOR SUMNER ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—On Saturday Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution in the Senate to the effect that the Committee on the Conduct of the War should be directed to inquire into "the condition of the Army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and to consider what measures are necessary in order to promote its efficiency, increase the mutual confidence of the officers and men, and to secure from all an unwavering and soldierlike devotion to the declared policy of the government." This implies that the Army of the Potomac is disorganized, and that the officers have no control over the men; but how, we ask, can the government expect "mutual confidence" to exist between the officers and men when they are changing the officers every day? The only measure necessary to promote efficiency in the army, and to "secure from all an unwavering and soldierlike devotion to the declared policy of the government," is for Mr. Lincoln to go back to the principles and policy declared in his first proclamation; to carry on the war for the legitimate purposes to which the soldiers pledged their lives when they en-

coined, as the princes and princesses of France were exhibited during old monarchical times. We advise Barnum not to attempt this, however. He has already overstepped all ordinary barriers, and must be satisfied. Those persons who have encouraged him by their wish to see Miss Warren and her dry goods have our sincere compassion. We hope that the wedding will pass off pleasantly to-morrow, and that no speculating Barnum will henceforward overshadow the happy pair.